

JUBILATION BONFIRES BARRED TO SAVE FUEL

City Authorities Will Enforce Election Day Ordinance at Lewis's Request

There will be no wood going up in bonfires on election night. In response to a request from Francis A. Lewis, city fuel administrator, for such abolition in reference to the city's fuel conditions, the following communication was today received at the fuel administration office:

Department of Philadelphia Bureau of Fuel.

Francis A. Lewis, Esq. My Dear Sir—Your communication of October 29 has been referred to Director Wilson and in reply I have been instructed to advise you that the enclosed police order has been issued prohibiting bonfires on the night of election day.

BONFIRES ON NIGHT OF ELECTION DAY. First. For many years a general order has been issued, prior to each primary and general election, which, in addition to other subjects on election day, prohibits bonfires on the highways; but a number of complaints are received on every election night of violations of the order.

Second. As it is a breach of ordinance to make or assist in making any bonfire on the streets or in the public parks, except when necessary in connection with laying gas or water pipes, etc., every member of this bureau must give attention to the matter, extinguishing any bonfire he sees and where possible arresting the offenders.

Third. Patrolmen detailed at polling places on the evening of election day, awaiting the count of the vote, will also pay special attention to this order and enforce it in the vicinity of all polling places.

By order, JAMES ROBINSON, Superintendent. Approved, William H. Wilson, Director.

"I think I shall take a little automobile ride Tuesday night, on my own account, to see that the order is enforced," Chairman Lewis said.

That no immediate adoption of the so-called Storrow plan for uniting coal charges is contemplated or has even been definitely considered by the local board was made clear by Mr. Lewis.

"If Mr. Storrow was in town yesterday, it was not for the purpose of seeing me. I know nothing of his presence here until informed that he had been in conference with me yesterday by one of the morning papers," Mr. Lewis said this morning.

The great and all-pervading coal problem of the hour is the relief of the coal shortage. Even the important question of price regulation must come second in the opinion of the local committee.

Coal supplies are reported to be on their way to this city and to have passed well below Norristown, according to E. B. Tyson, chairman of the Montgomery County Fuel Commission. Although coal has been freely passing for several days over the railroad in that vicinity, much of it is believed to be intended for the New York and northern New Jersey markets. Philadelphia's turn is said to be next for relief.

DEUTSCHLAND CARGO BURNS IN BALTIMORE

Fire on B. and O. Pier Destroys Submarine Equipment Valued at Several Thousands

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—German submarine equipment, said to be actually worth thousands of dollars, was destroyed in America by the undersea merchantman, the Deutschland, from part of the loss from the Baltimore and Ohio pier fire at Locust Point, on Tuesday night, which is believed to have been started by German spies.

The equipment was brought to Baltimore by the Deutschland to be used in repairing future merchant submarines, scheduled to come to this port, but which never arrived. The collector of Customs ordered an inventory of all imports on Pier No. 9 made and it was then the German property loss was unaccounted for.

The appraised value of the property, put down in the customs records as "equipment," was \$715.

CLUB MAY BE WAR HOSPITAL

Curtis Organization Planning to Offer Property to Government

The Curtis Country Club at Lawnside may be offered to the Government as a hospital base for wounded soldiers and sailors of the United States forces. A special meeting of the executive committee of the club is to be called in the near future to consider the suggestion.

If the club does become a hospital, George Horace Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post, would also turn over his farm at Fox Chase to be used in connection with the base.

The club has more than 150 acres of ground and ample clubhouse space.

Home Burns as Family Prays

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 2.—While all members of the family were attending a prayer meeting near their home the dwelling of Richard Lewis, at Evansville, caught fire, presumably from the heater in the cellar, and was destroyed. Vincent and Mount Holly firemen were called, but arrived too late to save the property.

BANKER SCHIFF WARNS AGAINST OVERTAXATION AND LESSENER VALUES

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placed upon revenues. Our preparations have been initiated upon the only safe basis—that the United States has become a participant in a war of extraordinary magnitude that will be of unusual duration. Our fiscal policy must fit that theory.

MANY UNTOUCHED SOURCES. "While resort cannot be had to many sources of revenue for sound economic reasons, while resort will not be because of political expediency, there still remain many untouched sources and heavier levies can be made upon present ones without imposing burdens that cannot be justified.

"For instance, many believe that with the recent revenue law the limit has been reached in the impositions that may be placed on incomes and excess profits. I am not in accord with that opinion. If the war is prolonged over many years, as it is quite probable, as we have not nearly exhausted our ability to obtain revenue through taxation, it is the part of wisdom to increase quickly our revenues. Four billion dollars annually does not begin to measure the possible revenues of the United States.

"One fact should be emphasized so forcibly at this time that the police of the American people should not be capable of misunderstanding. It should be proclaimed broadly that neither the individual nor any group was entitled to inordinate profits from the necessities of the Government, nor would they be permitted.

FUTURE OF NATION AT STAKE. "I speak not as an enemy of wealth or of those hostile to successful industry or to proper rewards for the exercise of that peculiar genius essential for the conduct of exceptional enterprise. The future of our people, as well as the fate of civilization, the continuance of democratic institutions hinges upon the outcome of this war. Individual ambitions, or interest, or prospects must disappear before the greater necessities of the nation. No system of taxation can be devised that will apply with exact equality to every individual; the necessities of the Government cannot be satisfied without business disturbances that will work cruel hardships in some directions. No one can predict in what direction he will be asked to make sacrifices or to support the nation in its ultimate end. Many will be called upon for the supreme sacrifices of their lives. Some will be tolerated whose grievances rest in the contention that his material property has been arrested or affected in the necessary marshaling of the country's energies.

It is not my purpose to attempt to detail the sources which may still be tapped for additional revenues. This is not the occasion for me to do so. The pressing need at this time is to bring home convincingly to the masses that they must be prepared to endure much greater burdens from taxation. The country must be persuaded to change its extravagant and wasteful habits and to curtail its drift. During such a crisis the people should not expect to spend as lavishly or to indulge in luxurious tastes as freely as in the days of peaceful prosperity. It is again the real picture of world conditions, so that every individual shall appreciate and discharge his obligation in full.

REACH PUBLIC CONSCIENCE. "Even if there were not other sound and imperative economic reasons, that effective method of reaching the public conscience would justify resort to extraordinary methods of taxation at this time. No system should be tolerated that will paralyze industry or breed discontent. None should be avoided essential to provide the revenue imperatively required and that will distribute the resulting burdens as equitably as experience and knowledge dictate.

U. S. PREPARED FOR FINANCING. Prof. Frank Taussig declared this morning that the United States was prepared for financing, both in ordinary financial machinery and in taxing machinery. The income tax machinery can be utilized in collecting other taxes, and while it is far from perfect it is immensely serviceable. If we had to build such machinery now we would have to wait a year or several years before we could raise a revenue anything like the huge one we have now within our grasp. It makes immediately possible the resort to heavy levies.

It can be used not only for levying on incomes but for levying on excess profits. The real problem of the war finance, Mr. Taussig said, is not to learn the total wealth of the people, but to learn the total free wealth; that is, the total wealth of the people that can be diverted to Government use. We have floated huge loans which we could not raise a revenue anything like the huge one we have now within our grasp. It makes immediately possible the resort to heavy levies.

"Our loans and taxes already indicate," said Mr. Taussig, "that we must begin to restrict and curtail, must learn to dispense with luxuries and comforts, perhaps with some things which we have regarded as necessities. We shall have to proceed further in the same direction. Every community must adjust its industries and its expenditures to the needs of a war through a gradual process. We have entered only on the first stage.

"One last aspect of the case I would bring to your attention. How far are there resources which as yet we have not tapped? How far are there spare fractions of income not ordinarily reached either by any process of taxation or by any process of

habitual saving and investment? In this country we have a great mass of prosperous workers who ordinarily spend the whole, or almost the whole, of their income, and who yet are in a position both to bear burdens of taxation and to make some savings from their income. There are millions of skillful artisans, salaried men and women, well-to-do farmers who go their way with ease in ordinary times, and when the ordinary machinery of taxation and finance does touch, it is not deemed to apply to this large stratum of the community any burdensome direct taxation of incomes. True, some direct levies on them is made through the present remodeling of our income tax, and the limit of exemption, formerly \$5000 to \$10000 a year, has now been reduced to \$1000 to \$2500. But the rate of tax upon the lowest incomes now brought within the purview of the tax is rightly left moderate, and this application of the income tax is rather a response to a question of principle than a probable means of attaining a substantial increase of revenue.

"Consumption taxes, again, in the way of import duties and excises, doubtless can bring something substantial; yet these also lead to some undesirable consequences, and there has been a proper hesitation from resorting to them at very high rates. On the other hand, the voluntary handing over of substantial parts of the great masses of the Government through the broad distribution of public loans is feasible upon a much larger scale than has been supposed. It offers in many respects great advantages. The small bond buyer is in the aggregate an important personage. And when he is reached by proper machinery and proper procedure, he will respond generously and quickly. At the same time the wide distribution of public loans is the most effective antidote to those undesirable aspects of great public debts which have caused them to be most strongly opposed. It means the permanent maintenance of taxation for the purpose of meeting interest upon the debt, and so the permanent diversion of income from the great masses of the taxpayers to the smaller number of holders of public securities. If, however, the number of great public debts were not small, but the aggregate large if the distribution of public loans be not solely among the rich and well-to-do, but widely dispersed through the ranks of the community, and then some of the most undesirable features of the resort to loans will be, if not entirely obviated, much mitigated."

'TEDDY' FIRES CROWD AT MITCHEL MEETING

Americanism Rampant—Heated Personalities Develop in Gotham Mayorality Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Americanism issue in New York's mayoralty campaign reached the point of heated personalities today. It was stirred to the boiling point by a typically Rooseveltian demonstration and a typically Rooseveltian speech delivered by the former President at a meeting in Madison Square Garden last night. The Colonel is supporting Mitchell, Roosevelt loosed his verbal thunder at Morris Hillquit, Socialist aspirant, as "handing to reasonable and cowardly Americans—to the pacifists, the profiteers, the man who wishes Uncle Sam to negotiate an inconclusive peace."

"Yellow calls to yellow," Roosevelt yelled. "The Hun within is even worse than the Hun without, but worst of all is the man who cringes before the Hun within."

A would-be heckler of the Colonel was uproariously shouted down after he had demanded to know of Roosevelt why the former President wasn't in France.

"I did my level best," Roosevelt declared, his teeth snapping emphatically and his face crimsoned with suppressed emotion. "You—your creature out there—I have sent my four sons, for each of whose lives I care a thousand times more than I care for my own."

The crowd went wild at this point and turned the whole affair into a tumultuous demonstration.

Mayor Mitchell continued his personal onslaught on John F. Hyland, Democratic and Tammany candidate, by producing advertisements from a Hearst-owned German language newspaper lauding Hyland as "sympathetically inclined to all things German." The advertisement appeared in 1916. "If the time has come when, to be Mayor of this city, a man must bow to the agents of this country's enemies, then it is time to haul down the American flag from the city hall," Mitchell asserted.

Hillquit's contribution to the general chorus of heat was not a personal attack, but an appeal for "speedy, general peace" made at a meeting under auspices of the Irish revolutionary leaders here.

Campaign managers for Mitchell and Hyland sought today to point out that, incidentally, in Hillquit's audience last night, were members of several Irish societies closely connected with German propaganda and that Hillquit's idea of a speedy general peace fits perfectly in with the present German Government's plans.

Blanquet Joins Diaz Forces. JAUREZ, Mex., Nov. 2.—General Aureliano Blanquet, Minister of War in the Huerto Cabinet, has become connected with the Felix Diaz movement in the State of Puebla with a force of men recruited from the old Federal group, according to a reliable report received here from Chihuahua City.

HOOVER TELLS OF MOVE TO GUARD COTTONSEED

Food Administration Will Not Permit Hoarding or Speculation, He Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. Speculation and hoarding in cottonseed and its products will be checked, Food Administrator Hoover announced today, under regulations to be issued tomorrow governing ginners, seed buyers, merchants, in the whole process does any one receive crushers and refiners, who now are being placed under license.

Administrator Hoover said that the chief object of the regulations will be to protect the producer by controlling the various factors who handle cottonseed on its way to the consumer and to see that at no step more than a reasonable profit.

The new rules will provide that merchants or seed buyers shall not keep on hand for a period longer than sixty days any quantity of cottonseed exceeding twenty tons. A crusher of cottonseed will not be allowed to have on hand or under contract any greater quantity of seed than is equal to his normal output for sixty days, nor to hold any cottonseed for a longer period than sixty days, except during actual operation of his mill. It will be unlawful for any crusher to hold any oils for a longer period than sixty days or to have on hand at any time a quantity of oil exceeding their production for thirty days.

Profits on any sale of cottonseed, cottonseed oil, meal or cake are to be determined not by the market or replacement value at the time of sale, but shall be no more than a reasonable advance over the cost and expense of doing business.

WILL RECEIVE GERMAN GOODS BOUGHT IN U. S.

Millions of Manufactured Products, Already Paid for, to Be Delivered

ELKTON, Md., Nov. 2.—Millions of dollars' worth of manufactured goods, bought in Germany and Austria by American importers and paid for prior to the entry of the United States into the war, will be permitted to come through to this country.

The State Department announced this afternoon that an agreement had been reached with Great Britain, following months of negotiation, whereby the American importers will be allowed to move their purchases from Rotterdam to New York.

A full list of all American goods held in warehouses in Rotterdam was compiled by the legation at The Hague and forwarded to the State Department. The list was submitted to the British embassy. The British embassy held that only those importers who could prove their merchandise was paid for before April 7 of this year should be allowed to move their goods.

Licensed at Elkton to Wed. ELKTON, Md., Nov. 2.—Marriage licenses were issued here today to Marvin V. Ginley and Mary E. Moeke, William Bingham and Emma Diegel, Philadelphia; Ralph M. Johnson and Dorothy Dietrick, Newark; George R. Kelly and Grace M. Crowl, Wilmington; John J. Mooman and Blanche Huttel, Lambertville, N. J., and John McAteer and Ida Gartside, Chester.

FOUNTAIN PEN?

We fit the Point to your Hand. ALL MARKS REPAIRED. Write for catalogue. W. G. SINGH, AGENT. 1016 CHESTNUT

Flags order them now

Next shipping date, Nov. 15. Buy in order to get your money's worth and late delivery. F. Vanderherchen's Sons, 7 N. Water Street, Phila. Anything in Canvas. Everything for a Boat. "At the Sign of the Boat"

ONE BERKS FLOUR MILL UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

Output Is Large Enough to Call for the Government Supervision Order

READING, Pa., Nov. 2.—Only one flour mill in Berks County will operate under the new Government grain and flour regulations effective today, the D. W. Dietrich, or Schuylkill Flour Mills, at Leesport. This concern has four mills—one at Frederick, Md.; one in the vicinity of Littlestown, Pa.; one at Leesport and one at Leesport, Pa.

Plants milling less than 100 barrels daily were exempt in the general orders issued to millers on September 16 governing the wheat supply. Beginning yesterday, all came under the Federal-control plan, or they take the chance of getting no wheat. As the wheat growers of Berks have enough to keep local mills running unless they ship the grain away, the hardship that might develop may be averted after all, even if the mills are not operated under Federal control.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY IS BEST ADVERTISING

Increase in Postage Will Make It More Valuable Still, Says E. J. Berlet

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 2. "Newspaper advertising is the cheapest advertising the business man can buy today," according to E. J. Berlet, president of the Walnut Street Business Association of Philadelphia. In an address before the retail merchants' division of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Du Pont today.

"Only this morning," he said, "you are beginning to pay 100 per cent increase in postage on all postal-card announcements and 50 per cent on all increased mail matter. Direct advertising has its limitations, as it merely serves as a reminder to a

restricted list, while the whole community is the fertile field which the newspaper reaches. In addition to increased postage you have the greater cost of printed matter due to higher price of paper and increased cost and scarcity of labor. Department stores in the large cities would not spend millions a year in newspaper advertising if the resultant sales did not warrant it.

"Business firms who are regular newspaper users secure larger lines of credit and make loans more easily at their banks. Their persistence in advertising is taken as an index of progressive management."

Mr. Berlet deplored the suggestion that electric signs and night window displays be eliminated as very little fuel would be saved, not more than 1 per cent, he said.

Baptist Pastor Considers Two Calls. WEST CHESTER, Nov. 2.—The congregation of the Second Baptist Church, of this place, has extended a call to the Rev. A. J. Henry, who formerly held a charge at Atlantic City. He also has received a call from a church at Carlisle and soon will make his choice.



First Allotment of the Delicious TROPIKO GRAPEFRUIT for Philadelphia on Sale Today

We have obtained for Philadelphia a consignment of TROPIKO grapefruit, the choicest selection from Porto Rico's leading growers, and it is being distributed among the more important grocers and fruit dealers.

Do you remember the best grapefruit you ever ate? A fruit that was full of rich juice, just sweet enough, with just enough tang to give zest to your whole meal? That grapefruit probably was grown in Porto Rico. This American island produces the heaviest, richest, most luscious grapefruit in the world.

The growers in the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange have adopted the name TROPIKO to identify their finest fruit. All TROPIKO fruit is of unvarying quality inside. There are slight variations in external appearance—in color and texture of skin. These are marked by five different colored Rays: Gold Ray, Blue Ray, Red Ray, Purple Ray, and Bronze Ray.

There also is the usual variety in sizes. Every piece of TROPIKO grapefruit is crammed full of healthful, luscious, first-tasting, appetite-sharpening juice. A TROPIKO grapefruit or orange contains the minimum of pulp—which leaves the more room for juice. The meat is soft and tender. The flavor is delicate and satisfying. It is the kind of fruit that the most luxurious hotels in the country serve to their patrons; yet it costs you only a little more than ordinary fruit. You can taste the tropics in every drop of TROPIKO juice—summer suns and clean, cool ocean breezes have made it delicious.

You don't have to pick over TROPIKO fruit. Every piece has been selected for you by fruit experts. Our contract calls for a weekly shipment of grapefruit, oranges and pineapples in season.

Ask your dealer this morning for a sample order of TROPIKO grapefruit. If he has none ready for you, let us know and we will tell you where you can get it. Why not try some TROPIKO grapefruit marmalade? It is the most delightful feature of a good breakfast. The name TROPIKO is on every wrapper.

F. W. STANTON & BRO. Cor. Dock and Walnut Sts. Distributors of Tropic Fruit for Philadelphia

A PLEDGE OF WAR SERVICE

As a part of our war service in this great crisis, THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S. hereby pledges to invest, in future United States War Loans, the amount of its income received from first year premiums on insurance issued during the continuance of the war.

Thus Every Dollar Paid for New Insurance Will Also Mean a Dollar Loaned to the Government to Help Win the War.

This action will supplement and aid the patriotic work of our Field Forces in carrying the Nation's urgent message for war-thrift, war-sacrifice and war-service in its various forms, into the business places and homes of the people in this hour of national peril.

Our Policyholders, Numbering Over Half a Million, Are Urged to Co-operate in This Effort to Enlarge the Society's Public Service at This Time.

W. A. DAILY, President. THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

Use Sugar Sparingly—Do Not Waste It. Everyone—manufacturers and householders—should use sugar sparingly for the present. The supply is limited and will be until the new crop of cane can be harvested and shipped from Cuba and the Tropics. The supply will then be ample. In the meantime, the people of the New England and Atlantic-Coast States should use sugar sparingly. Grocers should limit their sales to any one family. No one should hoard or waste sugar. Do not pay an increased retail price. The Franklin Sugar Refining Company "A Franklin Sugar for every use" Granulated, Dainty Lumps, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown